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New York Paily Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. TO CURRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot be described.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
All business tetters for two onnoe abould be addressed to "The
TRISCHE," New York.

The Sunday Tribune.

The following are the contents of yesterday's LEADING ARTICLES:

The Lovest War News; The Conspiracy Against the Army Frost of Privateering, City and Country; Editoria Paragraphs.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION:

WAR FOR THE UNION:
Issue of Treasury Notes; Comparing Foreign Tariffs; Resigning Officers not Taken Back; A Major-General for
California; Camp of Instruction near New-York;
Time for Accepting Regiments; Proof of Faulther's
Treason; From Fortress Monroe-Gen. Wool and
Gen. Butler: The Contraband Question; Harmony
and Vigor at Washington; Mutinous Regiments; Bad
Treasment of the New-York Mea; Gen. Magrader
Fallen Back; Two Sensation Rumors Spoiled; The
General Hospita. THE GREAT BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD:

DATIAL OF SPRINGFELD:
stives which induced Gen. Lyen to Attack. His Gallart
Conduct to the Last; Giorions Fighting of the Foderal
Troops; 5,209 Un in Men Defeat 22,000 Rebels; Gailant Behavior of the Missouri, Iowa, and Kannas Voluniteers; Terrible Stanguter on Both Sides; Liet of the
Killed and Wounded, Incidents of the Battle; The
Federal Army Falling Back to Avoid Being Outdanked; Col. Brand and 60 Other Rebels Taken Pris-THE REAL REBEL DESIGN. Closing up the Potomae; Maryland to be Invaded; Washington to be Cut Off from the North; Are we Prepared?

NATIONAL FAST:

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

NEW PUBLICATIONS: The Recreations of a Country Parson: The Knickerbecker The Atlantic Monthly, United States Infantry, Ta-tles; Army Melodies; Book: Received.

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC. PERSONAL.

POLITICAL.

CORRESPONDENCE: RESPONDENCE:
Tak with a Returned Prisoner; That Peacee Petiti'ut
Letter from Janes E. Harvey; The Rebellion and
Slavey; The Graduates of the Military Academy;
The Gose of the Military Red Military Academy;
The Gose of the Military the Fire Zonaves; What
are we righting for The Republican Central Comnities.

Milter.

Miscellianeous:
The Baptian of a Nation; Why no Advance was Made;
Nathaniel. Lyon. The Baltimore Police Commissioners;
The Scienn Duty of the Unit of States Givernment;
How the Rebeis were Saved at Bull Run; Pickings from Richmond Papers; Ehrabeth Barrett Browning. Bo Just and Foar Not; Missing; Hear Us. Father! Save Our Lane! O Heavenly Lord! From the Skeden

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES. LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS. CITY ITEMS.

BROOKLYN ITEMS. LAW INTELLIGENCE. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. COMMERCIAL MATTER.

MARINE JOURNAL.

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The interesting and important character of the Metter from our correspondent at Springfield, Mo., giving a full account of the recent battle mear that place, induces us to republish it from yesterday's TRIBUNE, where, probably, it was not seen by many of our readers.

We hardly need call attention to Mr. HENRY and the rightfulness and necessity of the War for the Union, which occupies a part of our paper this morning. Mr. Carey sets forth with perfect cogency the duty of the National Governament not only to defend itself, but to protect Toyal citizens in the revolted States; as well as 2he duty of the People to put down the Rebellion at whatever cost. But read the letter.

An order has been issued from the State Department directing that, until further notice, no person shall be allowed to leave a port of the United States without a passport from the Department, or one countersigned by the Secretary of State. No person shall be allowed to land here without a passport from his Government, if a foreigner, the same to be countersigned by a Minister or Consul of the United States; if a citizen, he must have a passport from such Minister or Consul.

In the list of officers who have resigned from the volunteer regiments, which we publish to-day, vocur the names of a few who have been honor ably discharged, either on account of sufficient private reasons or in order to enable them to toin other organizations. But probably not more than twenty-five out of the two hundred and twenty-five who have left the service since the battle of Bull Run can show a certificate of monorable discharge. Who can wonder that we hear of insubordination or even mutiny a mong the men, when the officers desert their co ors so rapidly ? The best proof of their ineffic ency is found in their consciousness of it. It s' aould be understood that the War Departmen, has de-Sermined that no volunteer officer, who resigns without sufficiently good reasons to entitle him to as honorable discharge, will be a lowed to conmeet himself with another volunt eer regiment.

The Bohemian, from Livery pool on the 8th and Londonderry on the 9th anst., passed Father Point on Sunday, with five days later news. Intelligence of the battle of Bull Run was recoived in England on the 4th inst., and created profound impressir n. The London Times has an editorial article expressing fear that the queskion of the block ade of the Southern ports may scause some trouble between America and Great Britain. The London Herald has a report, not generally believed, to the effect that when the Emperor Napoleon received the news of the Battle of Bull Run he decided to recogaize the "Southern Confederacy." An ahonymous advertisement had appeared in The Liverpool Herald, calling for a shilling testimonial for Gen. Beauregard, in admiration of his skillful generalship. Parliament was prothat foreign relations are friendly and satisfac-

tory, and her Majesty trusts there is no danger to the peace of Europe. Concerning American affairs, she says that, deeply lamenting the present condition of this country, she has determined to observe a strict neutrality. It is rumored that a conspiracy has been discovered in Prassia, to put aside the Emperor and give a Constitution to the country. The other news from the Continent is unimportant. Mr. Ten Broeck's horse, Starke, has won the Brighton stake.

The danger of an attack upon Washington, or an invasion of Maryland, seems imminent. The War Department has made a requisition upon the Governors of ten of the Northern States to forward, without delay, to the Capital all the enrolled troops, whether armed, equipped, or uniformed, or not. The advance of the Rebel forces toward the line of the Potomac prompts this urgent call for more men at the seat of war. Our private dispatches assure us that Gen. Me-Clellan has taken measures to put a stop to all intercourse between traitors at the Capital and Rebels in the field by way of the Lower Potomac, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the fleet in the Potomae is sufficient to render the transpontation of an army across that river, below Washington, impossible. The average width of the Potomas' from a few miles below Alexandria to its mouth cannot be less than from two and a half to three miles. It is probable that the robels have but few, if any boats, that can be used for the transportation of a large body of troops such a distance, even if unmolested. Should this be the case, the insurgents may attempt to get into Maryland by fording the Upper Potomac, with the hope of reaching Baltimore before they can be intercepted. One thing, at least, is certain-the Government wants all the troops it can get, and there must be no delay in sending forward all who are enrolled, to the last mere.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We give this morning an exciting report from Washington, cencerning an anticipated attack by Rebels on that city; also a very important order from the War Department.

We leaan from Missouri that our army which was engaged in the battle of a week ago, arrived at Rolla on Saturday in good condition. Major Sturgis had taken command. It is definitely ascertained that the enemy had in this action 14,000 welldisciplined men, and 10,000 irregular troops; on our side, early in the fight we had only 5,000 men, and during the latter part of the affair only 4,009. The Rebels had sent a flag of truce to Major Sturgis, ostensibly to treat for an exchange of prisoners, but really, as it was thought, to gain information of our condition.

The Secretary of the Navy is in favor of closing Southern ports by proclamation, to avoid perplexing questions arising from appeals made by foreign Ministers on behalf of foreign vessels which have gone to sea, with clearances from Jeff. Davis's Collectors, but have been intercepted.

Commander Porter, of the Pacific Squadron, is now in irons, and on this way to Washington.

The trial of the mulinee rs of the 79th Regiment is to commence to-day . It is believed that the sentences will be severa .

One of our soldiers who I cached Fort Monroe from Richmond, on Friday, brought with him a number of petitions from our men confined at the latter place, praying the 6 lovernment to make some arrangement dausing at exchange of pris-

THE WAR CITISIS.

While the people of the loys! States have been discussing the relative advantages of a prompt and vigorous as compared with a more deliberate and circ amspest prosecution of the War for the Union, fahe rebels have stopped in and decided the que stion. They have resolved that the struggle shall be short and sharp, and to this end have called out their utmost strength. and determine d to wrest Maryland in the East and Missouri in the West from the defenders of the Union. Hence, Beauregard and Johnston are obstruct ing by batteries the navigation of the Potom ac below Washington, while their forces approach that river along its whole course, ur aking demonstrations intended to prevent any concentration of Gen. M'Clellan's army. by keep og him in doubt whether the effort to force a passage is to be made above or below the Fo leral City.

Though the passage of the Potomac, by an army less t an One Hundred Thousand strong, will be a des perate enterprise, Beauregard is doubtless awar e; but in war risks must be taken, and his unp aid, indifferently-armed, capriciously fed, hal (-equipped, and poorly-shod followers can he rdly be deterred from mutiny and desertion hat by action. Armies so subsisted soon devastate a region to which they are confined, and must either advance, retreat, disperse, or starve, The rebel host is now flushed with triumph, and doubtless has received large reënforcements since the battle of Bull Run. They are told that Gen. McClellan's army is disheartened, demoralized, and mutinous, and that this is the golden moment to strike for Maryland and Washington. And there is every probability that the hazard will be

In and about Missouri the Rebels have now nearly One Hundred Thousand Men, including the Tennesseans. These are to be in part so disposed as to threaten Cairo. Bird's Point, St. Louis, &c., and to kindle into action that sympathy for every Pro-Slavery act or pretension which has ever been a characteristic of the lower end of Illinois, while the residue, under McCulloch (if still living), Rains, Hardee, &c., drive the Union forces from Western and Central Missouri, and ultimately unite with Polk, Pillow, Jeff. Thompson, &c., is a grand combined attempt on St. Louis, with the capture of which they expect to close the campaign in that quarter. And, having thus wrested Maryland and Missouri from the Union, captured and either burned or appropriated Washington, the Rebels will be once more ready to open negotiations, protesting that there is nothing they desire so much as peace, and wondering why the North is not willing to let them

Such, as we read the signs, are the deter mined purposes of the head-traitors, and they impose upon the loyal States and their citizens a necessity for instant, energetic action.

We have doubtless more and better field artillery than the Robels, while they, on the other hand, are immensely superior in cavalry. Our small arms, though not all that could be wished, are better in the average than theirs, and we are making and receiving the best rifles and rifled muskets much faster than they can obtain them. They may be able to place more men in the field; but Gen. Lyon and his heroes have taught us that the defenders of the Union need fear no preponderance of numbers in a ratio less than two to one. In ammunition and supplies, we can hardly fail to have a decided advantage; but in everything that can be achieved for a bad cause by the services of spies and traitors, they

have all to nothing. It is of the utmost importance that not only very full regiment, but every company that is fit to take the field, should be placed at the disposal of Gen. McClellan or Gen. Fremont at the earliest moment. Let it never be said that the Great Republic was lost because A, B, or C, wanted to be a Colonel or a General, and so kept his men back to finish recruiting while the destinies of the country were being decided by fightng. Whoever means to fight for the integrity of the Union need hardly be assured that he is wanted now, and that, if he thinks more of the cause than of himself, he should enroll himself in regiment which already is, or very soon will be, at the seat of war. And, if the embryo Colonel, who has but a partial complement of men, would but say to the War Department, " Here am I, and such is the number of my men: fa ke them, and make me a Mejor, Captain, Lieutenant, Corporal, or whatever else you shalf judge me fit for, but give me a chance to fight." he would evince a patriotism and modesty which could not fail of their reward.

TENDENCY OF DEMOCRATIC OPIN-ION.

If it is not already, it very soon will be, made anifest to all men, that the State Democratic Committee, represents 4 by Richmond and Cagger, have, in their recent refusal to forget party for the sake of country, committed that which a certain class of politicians regard as much worse than a crime-a blander. However much we may have in past times, or may now differ from our Democratic fellow-Atizens on questions of national policy in times of peace, we have neither the right nor the disposition to doubt their honesty and their patriotism in times of war, in the absence of evidence. We dare not, therefore, for one moment do there the injusrice of believing them capable of being led by Richmond and his associates to set a powerful party organization in array against the Government, compelled by as audacious and wicked a rebellion as the world has ever seen, to defend the Constitution and the Union from destruction at the [hands of traitors. Democrats as well as Republicans, men of all party names and men of no party names, from Major-Generals down to the humblest privates, have rallied around the flag of their country, and have shed their blood alike in its defense, and we neither knew nor care, the country neither knows nor cares, to what partisan designation they may hitherto have answered. It is enough to know that they have rallied to the defense of a Government sorely beset by traiters who mean, if they can, to raze to its very foundations the temple of liberty reared by our fathers that we and our children, to the latest generation, might dwell therein in freedom and in peace. We sannot be guilty of the monstrous wrong of believing until the evidence is such that we can doubt no longer, that a whole class of our fellow-citizens can mock as in the day of our calamity by a blind devotion to a political organization, and betray us into the hands of merciless despots, the least of whose tyrannies, when they have once conquered as, will be to render any future popular policical divisions a mockery and a share.

Messrs. Richmond & Co. will by and by find out their mistake, because the people will find out them. If their old associates of the rank and file the honest common people whose party-democracy had a foundation in demouratic principle, however reluctant they may be to confess that hitherto they have been deceived by their leaders, will, at any rate, discern into what an abyss of treason they would plunge them now by lending them submissisand humble to the feet of the men who would sabvert by force of arms a Government whose sceptre they were no longer per mitted to wield. Already the indications of such a vemper are manifesting themselves. In Cortland County the call for a convention to choose delegates to the State Convention is signed by only three members of the Caunty Convention. The other three, says a correspondent

of The Albany Journal:

"The Hon. Hondie Ballard, Judge Crandell, and Hamilton Fainam, refusing to mitte in the call. These gentlemen were in favor of a Union ticket, and are estimated that the fair and honor able proposition made by the Republican State Committee ought to have been accepted. They believe the issue in this State is now narrowed to a contest between those who honestly mean austain the Government in a vigorous presecution of the war, and those who would cripple the Administration, and force it to accept a dishenerable poses by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy and a permanent disruption of the Union."

This good example, we do not doubt, will be followed in other places. In Vermont leading men have already acted from the same highminded impulse, where Paul Dillingham of Waterbury, James T. Thurston and Stephen Thouast have declined the nomination of a Democratic Convention to the offices, respectively, of Governor, Licut.-Governor, and Treasurer. Mr. Dillingham says, in his letter, declining the nomination, "We all know our country is now in " the midst of a fearful struggle for the main-" tenance of the Union, of the States, and of "the integrity and continuance of the National "Government." And in such a crisis he thus defines the position which he, as a lover of his country, believes we all should occupy:

" We must, for the time, forget whother we be Republicant or Democrats. In such a union there will be strength and efficiency; and if we differ heroafter, let it be to settle the efficiency; and if we diser nervator, so to be to settle in question—who did most for his country! Let us set together— act honestly, efficiently—and let them wear honors who full-wis them. I feel very confident that a great number—I hope win them. I feel very connecest that a gives summer in app as majority—of all the old perties in this State feel and judge as do, and that they rice above party, as such, and stand for the country, one and indivisible, now and forever. With such mean to act, whether their number be few or many, till the nost wicked rebellion is crushed out; and, wishing that my opinions and sats may be in harmony, I have felt called upon line the nomination so honorably tendered to me."

The declarations of Messra. Thurston and Thomas are equally explicit and to the point. Declining the nomination, they say: "We are of the opinion that notil the present rebellion at

treason shall be o resea, it is the duty of every true and loyal citizen to sustain , a virit and strengthen the arm of his country by every means in his power; that party rames and dis ferences should be entirely laid saide, and not be permitted to ferences should be entirely laid using a way on permitted to divide loyal citizens, or deter any man from yielding a full and entinedastic support to the men and me ourse on which we must

Mesers. Richmond & Co. hoped, undoubtedly, that a reaction was to take place in public sentiment, induced by the partial reverse at Bull fig. ace in the Government and trust in our Mill-Run. Events are already showing that the country rallies under that blow to exhibit renewed vigor, and that these men who calculated to find an element of cowardice and treason among Northern people, to which they could successfully appeal, are wofully mistaken.

TWO WAYS.

A writer from Washington to The N. Y. Times thus forcibly urges the policy of free newspaper criticism on the Military strategy and movements of the National forces:

** * * 14 is undeniable that, when the battle of Bull Rut was fought, there were at least ality-five or seventy thousand men in McDowell's division, in the vicinity of Washington; but, for some reason, only fifteen or eighteen thousand could brought into action. At Harper's Ferry, we could do nothing on account of the superior forces of the enemy under Johnston and at length we have been outnumbered in Missouri and driver

back by the rebels. " For some weeks, the Press has endeavored to stone for a too presumptuous criticism of military affairs by a degree of meet ness or silence which is scarcely consistent with its boasted in dependence, and rather disproportioned to the necessities of the case. But in the mean time the people will think and talk, and it is needless to disguise the fact that there exists great classifis faction with the management of public affairs. How is it, they ask, that with three to four times the population, ton or twen times the pecuniary and other resources of war, and with t prestige of an old and organized Government, the Robels car always bring more men into the field than the supporters of law and order? It cannot be laid to a want of patriotic ardor, for the difficulty with the Government has been to restrain the people, who have shown a disposition to rush to battle, which not oven the Rebels have exhibited. Regiment after regiment has been raised and tendered to the War Department, but rejected. for some reason which the people cannot understand. It is said that the Government accepts all it can provide for. But it is not explained how the Rebels, with their destitution of money, cre dit and munitions of war, manage to accept more regiments than we do, and to provide for them. We hear much of their desti-tution, their disorganization, and their lack of erms, but they nevertheless keep together, and manage to outnumber us of

every important field of battle.
"The brief telegraphic account of the battle at Springfield in forms us that Gen. Fremont would immediately send forward reinforcements to meet our retreating forces at Rolla. The bat-tle was expected for weeks before it occurred, and for at least one week it was known that the enemy had two or three time as many men as Gen. Lyon. Then why in the name of all the is rational were not the reenforcements sent forward before the battle occurred? Three or four regiments might have changed the fate of the day, and converted defeat into victory. It cannot be pretended that it was less safe to send away the reenforce ments from St. Louis and Cairo before the battle than after the defeat. If the reenforcements were on the way when the battleook place, the case will wear a different aspect, but if they were held in reserve until 8,000 could try their strength with 21,000 to,000, the folly of such conduct cannot be defended.

"I am fully aware of the incompetency of civilians to com-prehend the wisdem of military movements, while they are pe-tending. But when the event has demonstrated their fully, no suc's ples in shatoment of criticism will answer. It is not on man in a million who could speak with the tengue of elequence lions may judge of the result. I know nothing of the ert o war, but I know that five or all millions of rebels, surrounded their disaffected slaves, would be no match for twenty millions of loyal freemen, if the same talent, vigor, an the Union, as we have seen arrayed egulust it. It is in vain that may be carried to an excess, but reticence will not amend ma may be carried to an excess, but reticency from the censure of a cers, nor screen glading incompetency from the censure of a "OBSERVER." intelligent public.

Comments by The Tribune. It strikes us that "Observer" in his last remark has answered nearly all that precedes it. If the "reticence" of the Press "will not * screen glaring incompetency from the censure "of an intelligent public," what harm can result from that "reticence?" Let the Press print all the facts, and the public will render a just andgment thereon. It follows that journalistic criticism of military movements is at best supererogatory. We believe the American people, though at first prejudiced and misled, have thus reached substantially correct conclusions with regard to the responsibility of the Bull Run failure, not by reason of newspaper strictures, but by a careful reading and comparison of the various official and other authentic accounts of that deplorable business. -But " how is it that the rebels can always

" bring more men into the field than " the Union-This question is a direct impeachment ists ? of the wait-and-get-ready policy which we understood The Times to commend as that of Gen. Scott. For if we were to wait and prepare until Fall, it is very certain that the rebels would not; on the contrary, they would choose their points of attack along a frontier line of two thousand miles, and would of course be careful to make every demonstration in overwhelming force, as in case of the late desperate battle near Springfield, Missouri. Gen. Lyon could only have avoided that battle by retreating, and thus giving up South-Western Missouri to the rebels, who were certain to plunder the Unionists of everything movable and largely swell their own number by the accession of the elated Seconionists of all that region. We profoundly retret that Gen. Lyon's force was not half so numerous as that opposed to him; had it been, the rebels would have been driven once more iato Arkansas, and South-Western Missouri presurved from their devastations. . Yet, outnum bered as he was, we think Gen. L. was right in

risking a battle. - But " why were not re-enforcements sent him ?" The mischief of asking such questions inheres in the fact that there may be a perfectly conclusive answer, which yet cannot be given without increasing the National perils. Suppose the fact to be that the regiments which might have been spared from the banks of the Missouri or Mississippi were not properly equipped or armed-that transportation for their baggage was unattainable-that Cairo, Bird's Point, Cape Girardean and St. Louis were threatened by an overwhelming force, rendering the detachment thence of any troops to re-enforce Gen. Lyon an act of madness-a statement of the fact would greatly intensify the imminest National peril. far as the privates and a few of the officers Ought we not, then, to be chary of censures that may be utterly misapplied and yet cannot

be repelled ! "But it is not explained how the rebels, with " their destitution of money, credit, and munitions of war," can do what our side cannot. We think it is. Our Government buys and pays for all it takes; the rebels seize wagons, horses. provisions, and whatever else they may fancy, either paying nothing or paying in Confederate scrip, not worth so much per bushel as potatoes. Our men will hardly march without uniforms, equipments, and the best arms; theirs march and fight without uniforms, equipments, tents, or even shoes, and are glad to get the worst of old shot-guns. Of course, they are no match for the Unionists, man for man, in the open field, and their losses by sickness and exposure are frightful; but they are under a despotism which tears them from their homes by conscription, and uses them up as if to fertilize the earth were the chief end of their being. We must look the facts straight in the eye.

-There is much more suggested by the strictto us best now, whatever may have been the case hitherto, to forbear censorious criticism on New-York, Aug. 16, 1861. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.

the acts of the Nation's rulers and defenders and do all in our power to diffuse and increase con tary le. ders. The public judgment is not apt to be too legient toward the unsuccessful, and few need to be specifically apprised of their errors. Let the People of the loyal States rally as one man to the support of their free institutions, and all will yet be well.

NAVAL.

It certainly is not an unreasonable anxiety on the part of the public that demands the complete fulfillment as far as possible and as social as possible, of the law for closing the ports of the Southern coast. Though we apprehend no interference, at least for some time to come, of foreign Powers, such a contingency is, nevertheless, not to be lost sight of; while the complete cutting off by sea of all intercourse between the insurgents and the rest of the world as an essential measure in bringing them to terms, is imperative as soon as it is in the power of the Government to accomplish that end. are gratified, therefore, to be able to say from positive knowledge, that the most active and energetic efforts are now making by the Navy Department to get together a sufficient fleet for this essential service; that every steamship in this port that could be made at all useful or available by the Government has been secured; that here and elsewhere other vessels have been purchased that can add efficiency to our naval forces, and these purchases are still going on. We have good reason for saying that the publie will soon be gratified by unmistakable evidence of the new vigor which has been imparted to this arm of the service, and be relieved of all anxiety as to the efficiency with which it is to be used.

THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE RIGHT Complaints exist, and are becoming frequent and

loud, that regimental officers are incompetent, that soldiers are not well fed, that they are not promptly paid, and that they are suffering in health because their sanitary condition is not duly cared for. We have made careful inquiry upon these points, and are satisfied that, while there is too much cause for these complaints, the fault and the remedy are mainly with the soldiers themselves. Let every regiment of volunteers take heed and secure for three of its officers men of the highest grade of qualifications, and, as a general rule, as will go well with it. Those officers are the Colonel, the Quartermaster, and the Surgeon. The Colonel, if he be "the right "man for the right place," will see that every subordinate in the corps does his duty. We are assured, by the very best of authority, that the reason why some regiments have not been duly paid is, the inability, through sheer ignorance, of the proper officers to make out the necessary payrolls. A competent and efficient Colonel would promptly dismiss such ignorance and imbecility from his command, through the decree of a drumhead court. As to inferiority and insufficiency of rations, doubtless the Commissariat is partially to blame for this scandalous wrong, but the faultgenerally lies at the door of a lazy, incompetent or dishonest quartermaster. The proof of this is seen in the striking fact, that offtimes while one regiment is poorly supplied with food, another, drawing its rations from the same source, has a daily surplus which it exchanges for fresh vegetables and other comforts, and even occasional luxuries. And as to that most important but much neglected matter, the health of the troops, almost everything depends upon the skill, vigor, and humanity of the surgeon. He should be a man of capacity and conscience, competent to decide what is necessary to secure the comfort of his regiment, and bent on seeing that it is done.

A hundred regiments in the loyal States are doubtless at this moment selecting their officers. It they would escape disgrace, disorganization, penury, starvation, disease and death, let them see o it that ignorance and inefficiency do not crowd into the positions of colonels, quartermasters, and

A needless anxiety has been aroused among some of the many friends of Lieut.-Col. Elliott by a telegraphic dispatch to a morning paper of Saturday, which seemed to implicate him in the mutinous acts of some of the 79th Regiment. The disputch was either a misprint or clumsily expressed, as it could only have been intended to state that one of the principal excuses made by the mutineers for their conduct was the as surance given them by Lieut.-Col. Elliott that they should return on furlough to their homes. The simple fact is now understood to be that so far as Lieut.-Col. Elliott gave any assurance at all it was done on the authority of a written order from the Secretary of War, and to appease a body of men left in a state of disorganization by the desertion of their worthless officers. That the order was afterward revoked, for, no doubt, good and sufficient reasons, is no palliation of the crime of the men; but it exenerates entirely their commanding officer from the charge of having attempted to appeare their discontent in an unauthorized manner, and from all responsibility for their criminal behavior.

We make this statement in justice to a brave and deserving officer, who, with the lamented Cameron, gallantly headed his men at the battle of Bull Run, where he had a horse shot under him, and where his regiment, whatever may have been its shortcomings since, certainly, so were concerned, behaved with great courage. Probably no volunteer officer has made greater exertions and more sacrifices to get a body of men into the field than Lieut.-Col. Elliott. is his and their misfortune that almost all the subordinate officers were utterly unfit for the positions they occupied. Purged of these and the unruly spirits in the ranks, it is to be hoped the regiment will yet redeem its honor, and prove that they possess the bravery and soldierly qualities which should belong to them as Scots by right of inheritance.

A CARD FROM MR. CUMMINGS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Stn: Will you allow me space enough to correct an

error of your Washington telegraphic correspondent of this morning. He announces among the "Army appointments" a "son of Mr. Cummings of The World, deutement of the 9th Regiment of Infantry. It is only necessary to say that the only son I have is but twelve years of age. The correction of this error is in itself of no consequence, and f should not think it worth while to make it but for the fact that some of the newspapers seem determined to connect me with

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN. The London Times on the Bull Run Battle. THE BLOCKADE QUESTION.

LORD PALMERSTON'S OPINION.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH ON OUR AFFAIRS.

She Declares Strict Neutraty.

CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA Actempt to Set Aside the Emperor.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 18, 18 The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool Thu 8th, via Londonderry 9th, arrived off this point at o'clock this afternoon.

The City of Washington arrived at Queenstown 7th, and the Hibernian reached Londonderry 7th, and both arrived at Liver; ool early on the morning of the 8th. The Edinburgh sailed on the 7th, and took £3.000

The Bremen took £1,500 sterling for New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Times has another article, bitterly sarcastic, on the battle at Bull Run. It says there must rise a gathering doubt that the Southern nut is too bard to erack, and that the military line, as a matter of business, does not answer.

The same article ridicules and laughs at the threats of a prominent New-York journal against England's going into the ports. It fears the question of the blockade in America may involve England in some difficult complication.

The Times remarks that there is a little cloud which. although only as large as a man's hand, may come to

overshadow the whole sky.

On the last day of the session, Lord Palmersto stated his views on the question. He said, in effect, if the blockading force should allow any one vessel to enter a blockaded port by the payment of duties, the blockade from that moment is raised. A belligerent may seal up a port, but if he lets one vessel in, his right is gone. It follows, therefore, that when a Federal cruiser willingly allows a ship to pass a block aded port upon payment of customs, the blockade will be at an end.

The London Times, in a leader on the Galway line, shows distrust in its being commercially profitable. An anonymous advertisement appears in The Liverpool Post, inviting a shilling subscription for a testimo-nial to Gen. Beauregard in admiration of his skillful

generalship.

The London Herald says a report had been received. that Napoleon, on receipt of the intelligence of the defeat of the Northern army, decided to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The statement lacks confirma-

tion, and is believed to be unfounded. Mr. Ten Broeck followed up his Goodwood success in winning the Brighton stake with "Starke."

The King of Sweden was the guest of Napolson is Paris.

The Moniteur arnounces that the King of Prussia had sent an autograph letter to Napoleon the contents of which were not stated. It is generally reported that the contemplated visit of the King has been postponed, if not abandoned. The King declines to visit Chalous Camp unaccompanied by the several German Princes who met last year at Baden. He does not wish to appear as acting apart from them.

The Bourse was very firm; rentes closed at 68f. 50c.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperer had ordered an immediate convocation of the Transylvania Diet.

TURKEY.

Adel Pasha had been appointed Grand Vizier; Fued Pasha, who returns from Syria, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kiamel Pasha President of the Council of Justice.

Sir Henry Balwer had had audience with the Bultan. The latter expressed his deep sense of friendship for England, and his determination to effect large re-

NEWS BY THE EDINBURGH AND BREMEN. News of the battle of Bull Run was received on Sunday 4th. It caused a profound sensation. Northern Americans were much depressed, and the Southerners correspondingly elated. There was almost a collision in the Liverpool News-Room.

Mr. Russell's letter to The Times was confined to graphic details of the rout of the Northern army. He calls it a cowardly rout, a miserable, causcless panic,

The Trmes editorially says the victory was a complete one. The Union army lost all, even their military honor and wishes it could find something in it to congratulate either victors or vanquished, but sees nothing but what must stimulate the evil passions of both combutants.

The Daily News denounces The Times' exiticism.

but says nothing has happened which was not antie All journals think the event has glosed the door of

compromise, and must embitter and prolong the A Paris letter tays the success of the Southerners powerfully operated on Parisian apinion in favor of

the Secessionists. Parliament was prorogued on the 6th. The Queen's Speech was read by commission. The speech says our foreign relations are friendly and antiafactory, and sho trusts there is no danger of the peace of Europe. She notices the consummation of the Kingdom of Paly. and hopes for happy results. She says of American arfairs: "The dissensions which areas some mouths ago in the United States have unfortunately assumed affairs: the character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this result, has determined, in common wi the other powers of Europe, to observe a strict neu-

trality between the contending parties."

She refers to a settlement of affairs in Syria. She hopes the arrangements will benceforth secure internal tranquillity. She rejoices at the progress in India.
The speech then returns thanks for the supplies voted. enumerates the important measures of the session, and concludes by lavoking God's blessing.

The Ministers said they could easier into no arrangement relative to the Galway contract until the Conpany was in a position to carry it out, which would not be before February. Lord Palmerston said be was much disposed to adopt the recommendation of the Select Committee, and give the Company favorable consideration. He also said the Government is not aware of the American Government having resolved to station vessels at ports to levy duea.

The great yacht race between the English racht Alarms, and American, Camilla, was won by the for-The Danish Government has granted an important

modification in Shaffner's North Atlantic Telegraph Concession, by extending the time till 1874, and returning the caution money.

RUSSIA.

It is removed that a conspiracy less been discovered at St. Petersberg to put aside the Emperor and family, and give a Constitution to Russia.